

DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ON 6TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU252001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Communique on Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum Held 24-25 January in Tirana]

[Text] The sixth AWP Central Committee plenum was held 24-25 January 1983, and was presided over by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The plenum discussed the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the fulfillment of the 1982 plan and the major tasks of the 1983 draft plan delivered by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, alternate AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

After extensively discussing the report and listening to the conclusions drawn by Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee, the Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the report and made the relevant decisions. At the suggestion of the Politburo, the sixth AWP Central Committee plenum elected Comrade Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Sixth AWP Central Committee plenum. Tirana, 25 January 1983.

FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS

AU221825 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Qirjako Mihal, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of finance: "Let Us Increase Socialist Accumulation and Use It With High Efficiency"]

[Excerpts] Relying entirely on our own forces in the process of socialist construction, our party has given particular attention to the increase of the sources of socialist accumulation and to its most effective utilization possible. The party has always considered and continues to consider accumulation a very important factor in the development of the economy and culture, in raising the well-being of the working masses and in strengthening the country's defense. The consistent and firm implementation of this policy has resulted in the rapid and proportional development of our country, where the social product, the national income and financial accumulation have constantly increased. The increase in our national product and income even in the conditions of the savage imperialist and revisionist encirclement (and when production in most bourgeois and revisionist countries is tending to decline) shows that our socialist economy is stable, vital and has a high degree of productivity.

But the fact that financial accumulation has increased in recent years at a more rapid pace than the national product and income must not induce anyone to think that our economy and production have reached the highest level of productivity. The production deficits created in some enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and the failure to meet economic, financial and profitability indexes in some cases indicate that there still exist unused possibilities and reserves. On the other hand, the easy overfulfillment of planned tasks by a not inconsiderable number of enterprises and production sectors indicates that targets can and must be raised further.

Production has always been and remains the fundamental factor in raising the productivity of the economy and the sources of accumulation. Therefore, in 1983, too, attention must be centered on this. Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress that "leadership and organizational work must be reflected in increased production and the increased effectiveness of expenditure in all fields of economic activity."

Increased labor productivity and the most rational and complete utilization of the technical and production base remain among the fundamental directions in fulfilling the production and accumulation tasks. There are numerous factors making for increased productivity in our economy, but the strengthening of proletarian discipline at work and the improvement of norms currently constitute two major directions where the state and economic organs must intensify their effort. Without denying the achievements to date, the fact remains that discipline at work in 1982 was not at the required level, while the establishment of labor norms did not correspond properly with the level of technology, the mobilization and revolutionary initiatives of the working masses and the degree of their qualification. Some workers continue to work without norms and, despite the possibility of extending it further, the level of technical norms in some enterprises is still too low. There are also workers who fail to fulfill their norms at a time when many others are easily overfulfilling them. The nonfulfillment of norms is not without considerable consequences. A 1 percent nonfulfillment of norms by workers equals 0.3 percent in excess expenditure. The nonfulfillment of norms by 5 percent in industrial production increases costs and reduces financial accumulation amounting to tens of millions of leks.

Even larger reserves in increasing production and its effectiveness are concealed particularly in the fuller utilization of machinery and their productive capacities. Despite the work done and the results attained, some enterprises and agricultural cooperatives fail to make full use of their machinery and there are unjustifiable accidents and halts, particularly in some engineering plants and in geological and oil drilling enterprises, while a number of production teams and sectors have failed to utilize machinery and equipment, some of which is imported. During 1982 alone, 18,000 working hours were lost in oil and gas drilling enterprises because of defects, which means the loss of several thousands meters of drilling.

The 1983 plan, whose implementation is just starting, includes considerable tasks in terms of both economic and financial indexes, which are fully feasible. This is proven by the fulfillment of plans in the first days of January, which is generally characterized by numerous initiatives to effect savings. Guarantees for the fulfillment of the plans are the mobilization and revolutionary fervor of the working masses under the leadership of the party organizations, the achievements of the past 2 years and, above all, the sound moral-political state of our people who are armed with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver.

OFFICIALS PRESENT AWARDS AT MILITARY SCHOOL

AU222037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Summary] A ceremony for the presentation of diplomas to students who completed higher studies in the 'Enver Hoxha' United Officers Higher School was held in one of the halls of this school in Tirana today. Students, teachers, soldiers and others who had been invited took part. Also taking part were Central Committee members Ali Vukatana and Miti Nito. "On behalf of the people's Defense Ministry, Kico Mustaqi, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of General Army Staff greeted those present." Simon Ballabani, deputy minister of people's defense, presented orders and medals granted by the Presidium of the People's Assembly to distinguished students.

AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION TO ADOPT 5-DAY WORKWEEK

AU241943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The Agroindustrial Union's Central Council Executive Committee held a session today during which it adopted its annual counterplan for the production of agricultural goods. A program was adopted for the further perfection of engineering and of all practical application activities in the okrug agroindustrial unions, as well as for the improvement of repair works, technical services and for ensuring the supply of spare parts for agricultural equipment. The session also discussed the introduction of a 5-day week for all agricultural workers. It was pointed out that so far, many Agroindustrial Union leaderships have underestimated the implementation of this important party and government task. In this connection, the Executive Committee adopted a decision to create the necessary conditions to put all agricultural equipment operators and cattle breeding workers on a 5-day work week by 30 September 1983, while the remaining agricultural workers will go on this schedule at the end of 1984.

LIVING STANDARD COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUPPLIES

AU242114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The Living Standard Committee attached to the Council of Ministers held a meeting during which it heard a report on the organization of the trade network and daily life services to the population during the New Year's holidays. It was ascertained that, according to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions, temporary open-air markets were developed on an even larger scale, and more temporary stores in the streets called bazaars were opened, while the cultural standards of trade and public services have improved. The new initiative for organizing trade and public services to the population during the New Year's holidays is asserting itself as a tradition and enjoying the general approval and satisfaction of the population. Positively evaluating the work of the collectives, of the trade and production organizations and of the people's councils the committee selected the winners of the contest for the best services rendered to the population in the trade and public services' sector during the period preceding the holidays. The great prize is awarded to the Sofia City People's Council. The Living Standard Committee called for additional measures in order to use the experience accumulated during the preholiday trade period and apply it on a mass scale and in a creative manner for the further improvement of the domestic trade sector and the perfection of the cultural standards of services rendered to the population, as well as in connection with a prompt organization of a temporary trade network and bazaars during the spring and summer seasons. The Living Standard Committee also approved a concept for the organization of trade, food supplies and catering, as well as public services in the so-called fourth and fifth functional-type settlement areas in the border regions and in the Strandzhasakar region during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and during the period up to 1990.

ZHIVKOV GREETES CEAUSESCU ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU251915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of his 65th birthday and on his being awarded the high Bulgarian order -- Stara Planina with a ribbon. The telegram expresses most cordial congratulations and personal good wishes for good health, happiness and further successes in achieving the program of the 12th RCP Congress. The conviction is also expressed that the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, of the unity of the socialist community countries and of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS NOTED

LD260933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] In a traditional speech on the state of the union today, Ronald Reagan advocated the economic policy of his administration and the orientation of its foreign policy toward gaining military superiority in the world. He confirmed that in the future also the main goal of his administration will be acting from the position of force and thus pushing through its intentions in any place of our planet.

President Reagan was forced to admit that his economic policy brings suffering to millions of Americans. He described it, however, as a necessary evil to be borne on the way to a new, better future and a strong and healthy America. In his 45-minute speech, Ronald Reagan did not however say when the state of affairs is to come about or what specific measures he is going to employ to attain it.

Stasz Views Address

LD261102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has delivered the annual report on the state of the union. Michal Stasz reports from the United States:

[Stasz] It may be said that Reagan particularly directed his address at the conditions for restoring the lost position of the United States. He spoke more than once about the idea of the restoration of American power in which the long expected economic recovery plays the key part. That is also the idea behind his new four-point program. The essence of the program is: freezing federal expenditures including earnings, a new check of social programs, especially food vouchers, the introduction of new taxes (?for 3 years after the end of his term in office) and a token reduction of military expenditures.

Reagan, however, left no doubts about his intention to continue increasing military strength which in his opinion is indispensable for success in the disarmament talks with the USSR. In other words: In his view, success in the talks may be expected only if conditions are created for American diktat from the position of force.

On the one hand, Reagan spoke about a strategy for peace, and on the other he expressed his satisfaction with the fact that all major U.S. armament programs are successfully continuing.

Reagan's State of the Union address has been called moderate in the initial comments, and it has been said that he especially tried not to set Congress against him. It is, however, questionable what will remain of these presidential intentions at the end of this year, as he was never short of great resolutions.

SCIENTIST ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN VIETNAM

LD251415 Prague CTK in English 1330 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- The facts known about the consequences of the use of American chemical weapons in Vietnam are so alarming that everybody who cares for the fate of the present and future generations must condemn these actions, Academician Vladimir Landa, head of a group of Czechoslovak scientists who took part in an international scientific symposium in Ho Chi Minh City told CETEKA here Tuesday.

Vladimir Landa, director of the Institute of Entomology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, who was member of the Presidium of this symposium which dealt with the consequences of the use of chemical weapons in Vietnam, said that its aim was to sum up everything found out about the effects of chemicals in Vietnam, discuss questions which are to be solved in the nearest future and support international cooperation in this respect. "We participated in the symposium to help gain concrete facts about the effects of the chemical weapons, which would demonstrate the monstrosity of the chemical war which is, in fact, a combination of chemical, biological and ecological war. The meeting of 140 scientists from 20 countries concretely showed the enormous range of influence of the chemical materials on the Vietnamese flora, fauna and the population", he stressed.

Vladimir Landa underlined that the use of American chemical weapons in Vietnam was the first great damage to nature for strategic reasons, and added that the effects of these weapons still last after 10 years. "During a visit to the Ma Da District in the Dong Nai Province where there was originally a tropical forest we saw just a devastated steppe with high grass and tree stumps. The soil is depreciated and mostly dead. The destroyed landscape makes a depressive impression", he said. The Czechoslovak scientists also dealt with the shocking consequences of the use of chemical weapons on the population, e.g., higher rate of cancer cases, especially of the liver, and malformations of children which are similar to those which occurred in West Germany after pregnant mothers took Contergan.

Academician Comments

LD260056 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Jaroslava Prchalova report]

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- "The use of U.S. chemical weapons in Vietnam is causing long-term changes on animals, plants and people," Zdenek Dienstbier, head of the department of biophysics and nuclear medicine of the faculty of general medicine of Charles University in Prague, has told CETEKA in an interview.

Zdenek Dienstbier, who participated in an international scientific symposium on the effects of the use of U.S. chemical weapons in Vietnam, pointed to the changes in the health condition of people affected by chemicals. They are more frequently hit by infection, mental defects and cancer, and children incline to malformation.

"It reminds me of the situation which I saw already in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After the explosion of atomic bombs the occurrence of cancer of thyroid gland, Leukemia and cancer of stomach increased in the two towns. The studies presented at the conference in Ho Chi Minh City not only proved cancer of stomach but also tumours of the thyroid gland, which points to a certain analogy. In the view of a primary mechanism of the effects on the organism, there will not be a big difference between the effects of the ionizing radiation and the effects of highly poisonous Dioxine," Zdenek Dienstbier stressed.

Zdenek Dienstbier pointed out that another medically important problem is the damage of the human mind and neurological changes of people affected by chemicals.

This was proved not only by the reports of Vietnamese scientists but also by American studies. Analysis of the state of health of U.S. veterans from the Vietnamese war clearly showed more frequent occurrence of lethargy, regardless of the age at which they were taken to Vietnam.

These defects are not therefore the question of psyche and stress but of the toxicity of Dioxine, Zdenek Dienstbier concluded.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

LD260138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania on his 65th birthday. Comrade Husak expressed the conviction that friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, between Czechoslovakia and Romania and between the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples will continue to successfully develop and deepen. Comrade Gustav Husak assured Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that Czechoslovakia appreciates his active contribution to the advancement of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished Nicolae Ceausescu the best of health and further successes in his responsible work for the well-being of Socialist Romania, for socialism, and for peace and progress in the world.

OBZINA, DELEGATION CONCLUDE NICARAGUAN VISIT

LD251152 Prague CTK in English 1041 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Managua [no date as received] -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina left here for home yesterday after talks in Cuba and Nicaragua on cooperation in strengthening security and on some issues of political and economic cooperation. At the close of the visit to Cuba Jaromir Obzina was received by President of the State Council and Premier Fidel Castro.

In Managua, the minister held talks with his Nicaraguan colleague and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership Tomas Borge and his deputy Luis Carrion on important proposals for mutually beneficial cooperation.

AGRICULTURE TALKS HELD WITH USSR'S POMORTSEV

LD260228 Bratislav Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Agriculture Minister Josef Nagr, received in Prague today Anatoliy Pomortsev, deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR, who is heading a Soviet delegation here to discuss bilateral cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the sphere of agriculture for the coming period. The two men discussed the results of agricultural production in 1982, the food program of the USSR and the preparation of a similar document in Czechoslovakia.

HAVLIN HOLDS TALKS WITH POLAND'S MISKIEWICZ

LD260236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology of the Polish People's Republic, in Prague today.

In a comradely conversation, he briefed him on the results obtained and the problems encountered in the sphere of education and science in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. Also present were Jan Majcharcik, head of a department of the party Central Committee; Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of education; and Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE VIEWS REENTRY OF COSMOS-1402

AU251403 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 January 1983 on page 6 carries a 1,300-word Stanislav Stibor article entitled "Satellites and Energy Sources."

Stibor begins the article by saying that the "termination of activity" of the Soviet Cosmos-1402 satellite powered by a built-in "small nuclear reactor" has drawn attention to the problem of the sources of energy used for "artificial outer space objects." He then describes the non-nuclear systems currently used for that purpose (silicon solar batteries) but comes to the conclusion that "during long-term flights at a relatively great distance from the Sun, when solar batteries cannot ensure the required amount of energy and accumulators and fuel cells would greatly increase the volume and weight, [of the satellite] nuclear systems -- radioisotope batteries or generators and nuclear reactors -- are a useful source of energy." In this connection he points out that the UN Subcommittee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space has agreed to the use of these systems, provided that radiation safety norms are observed.

Stibor goes on to explain the technical principles on which the various nuclear systems are based, saying that the radioisotope batteries use plutonium isotopes for long-term flights and polonium and curium isotopes for short-term flights, while nuclear reactors use enriched uranium "as a rule". He also stresses that "the technical measures ensuring radiation safety and protection of the people and the environment against ionized beams or possible contamination with radiation are provided for both during a normal course of the flight and possible breakdowns."

In the subsequent portion of the article, Stibor cites an undated Moscow PRAVDA article by Academician O. Belotserkevskiy on the course of the flight of Cosmos-1402, details of its nuclear reactor, the anticipated reentry of its fragments into the atmosphere and measures guaranteeing radiation safety, "even if, against all odds," Stibor says, "the products of the cleavage reaction and parts of the satellite fell down on earth after all, the residual radiation would be below the limit set by the International Commission for Radiological Protection." "The hue and cry deliberately raised by some information media, especially in the NATO countries, in connection with the termination of the Soviet satellite's activity" is, therefore, Stibor adds, "speculative and needless." To prove his point, he quotes a statement by the Austrian expert Siegfried Bauer on Austrian radio on 21 January, according to which the danger is "so negligible that we can speak about a likelihood of 1 in 100 million."

Stibor goes on to say that currently there are also several U.S. satellites with nuclear systems in outer space, most of them using radioisotope batteries but "since the first of them was launched into orbit as early as 1965, some are likely to have nuclear reactors." However, this is "irrelevant," Stibor says in conclusion, as "the American scientists, too, know and use the technical systems of protection."

REAGAN'S SPEECH CONFIRMS U.S. DEFENSE POLICY

LD261156 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan made clear in last night's State of the Union speech that Washington intends to continue on its present arms course. Without dealing with the most recent proposals from the Warsaw Treaty, he insisted on his frivolous zero option which would result in the USSR's unilateral disarmament of medium-range missiles. Reagan also said that he will continue to fight for the deployment of the new intercontinental MX missiles. In this connection it became clear that in the coming financial year defense will be the only part of the budget to increase in real terms. In contrast to this, the President announced decisive cuts in social expenditure, wages and pensions.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS POLICY

DW251143 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Guenther Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. Never before in the past years have proposals of socialist countries concerning the safeguarding of peace met with such an echo as have those from Prague. This can be said without any exaggeration now, just about 3 weeks after the Prague Declaration. Probably there are two reasons for this extraordinary interest.

First, it is the content of the proposals, of course; but second it also is the timing. Most people have comprehended the danger in which they live. They seek a way out now and not when it is too late, and they see this solution in these proposals. To them it is the proper way at the proper time.

Meanwhile, the number of politicians in the West grows who believe that they cannot take the responsibility for dismissing this initiative with a few phrases. This is shown by the statements of Social Democratic government chiefs in Paris over the weekend and, to cite but one example, this is expressed by the words of the Chancellor candidate of the SPD, Vogel, who said at the election congress of the SPD that the United States and NATO must now likewise move toward the negotiating partner and that the first chance of missile reductions and of a nonuse of force pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact must be taken. After all, the addressee governments without exception spoke of a serious examination of our proposals. It is perhaps too early to expect results after a mere 3 weeks; yet time passes, and some developments are striking indeed.

Thus, one could have expected the foreign ministers of the EC states, who confer for the first time after Prague today and tomorrow, to put this topic into the center of their conference. This cannot be derived from the published agenda, at any rate. Or: President Reagan had announced that he would send Vice President Bush to Western Europe late this month to consult the U.S. allies there about the Prague proposals. To go by all that has become known about the purpose of the journey one gains the impression increasingly that Bush has an entirely different mission, namely, pinning the allies down to an unchanged U.S. course and advertising that very course.

There is in fact one result in the United States already that emerged from what I might call the examination of the Soviet proposals. The administration has formed two committees whose task it is -- and I quote SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG -- to launch an enlightenment and advertising campaign to mobilize in the public more support and understanding for nuclear armament policy.

AFP reports that the intention is to counter the arguments of opponents to a deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles. In other words: More propaganda instead of new proposals is the first conclusion drawn by Washington. While this already does not indicate a particularly serious approach to the Prague Declaration, the intention of the United States becomes even plainer by the statement that the U.S. negotiator will not have any proposals with new contents to offer when the negotiations on medium-range weapons will be resumed Thursday. Thus, what remains is what the United States deceitfully declares as the zero solution, what remains is the delaying tactics.

But is this retardation all that matters, really? It can be read in U.S. newspapers lately and strikingly often that the White House first wants to wait for the results of the FRG Bundestag elections before it would make possible new decisions. If this is true, then it can only be interpreted to mean that a specific result of these elections would be an encouragement to Washington to adhere to the inflexible course hitherto pursued, whereas a different result would be less encouraging in this respect.

But there are also some other voices which deny that Reagan has any intention of compromising and thus of examining our proposals. Thus, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the other day that the Reagan administration, being far away from the search for an agreement, obviously negotiates solely for the sake of gaining time for the military arms building. And FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote about doubts that Reagan is not interested in any headway as long as he does not have his MX for the United States and the Pershing II and the cruise missiles are not deployed in Europe.

But then it would be too late anyway, even if some people in the West now cling to dubious so-called interim solutions as if to a straw. Therefore, anybody in Western Europe not playing blind and deaf will be unable, after this period of barely 3 weeks, to proceed from the premise that the United States will make use of the chance offered by Prague. On the contrary, he will have to note that the latest Pentagon study is again on the concept of the wageability of nuclear war and again speaks of a survival of the United States, meaning that again the Europeanization of nuclear war is planned with the calculated destruction of Western Europe.

Nothing of this has been given up even though most Western media takes pains to hush this up. In view of this we cannot but recall what the Soviet foreign minister had said during his visit to Bonn: The danger of nuclear war in Europe, he said, is the danger to our own home. And: In the nuclear era the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union are in the same boat, to use a metaphor.

Naturally this also applies to all other states. But do they act accordingly? Comrade Gromyko said in Berlin about his trip to Bonn and the FRG Government attitude toward the Geneva negotiations that the opinion formed on our part that the incumbent West German Government approaches this problem in a one-sided manner so far has not been dispelled. Supporting the unrealistic line of the United States, the FRG Government orients itself toward the failure of these negotiations and, jointly with the United States, heads toward the deployment of new U.S. missiles on FRG territory. Gromyko appealed to the FRG's state leadership to ponder this position carefully once again. Everybody being concerned, over there just as over here, in the GDR, can only endorse such an appeal also, as Erich Honecker put it, for the sake of preventing the options of manifold cooperation between the two German states from being wasted. Time and again government politicians in the Federal Republic talk about the allegedly ideal zero solution. Perhaps it would be ideal for some people in the West if the socialist countries would give up everything that they have for their protection, whereas NATO would retain everything. Only, this is everything but ideal to us, also to us in the GDR because at least some of the more than 160 British and French missiles then remaining -- not to mention the 700 nuclear weapons-carrying planes of NATO -- probably will also be targeted on our cities.

How politicians can term such a one-sided position ideal becomes all the more inexplicable since we often hear from them that they feel committed to the Germans in the GDR as well. Everything that has been said during the past few weeks in support of the U.S. demands for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union in Western Europe as well does in fact boil down to torpedoing the Geneva negotiations. In a situation in which even conservative politicians in the United States demand more common sense and flexibility it spells the support for the most extremist forces in Washington. Consequently, what is at stake is not loyalty to the United States and loyalty to NATO, because who is the United States, and who is NATO, in this question? Politically as well as militarily the idle talk about the danger of disengagement from the United States is sheer nonsense. Disengagement only is what those want who need the Pershing and the cruise missiles under all circumstances for the concept of their European nuclear war. Yet these separators are sitting in Washington and not in Moscow. Anyone thinking of Europe should desist from even helping them.

FRG SUBMARINE RAMS, DAMAGES GDR PASSENGER SHIP

AU251025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22/23 Jan 83 p 1

[ADN report: "'Voelkerfreundschaft' Rammed by FRG Submarine"]

[Text] Rostock (ADN) -- On Friday morning the U-26 submarine of the FRG Navy rammed the GDR passenger ship Voelkerfreundschaft off the Fehmarn belt in the Baltic Sea. The Voelkerfreundschaft was sailing from Goeteborg [Sweden] to Rostock. Damage by the submarine was inflicted on the hull and port screw but it was able to proceed to its home port of Rostock - Warnemuende under its own steam. No persons were injured in the collision. The FRG submarine suffered light damage but was also able to continue its voyage.

FELFE SPEAKS AT JOINT SESSION ON AGRICULTURE

LD221658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Leipzig, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Werner Felte, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, called the previous year's results a good precondition for fulfilling the 1983 plan in agriculture. Felte spoke today at the end of a 4-day discussion of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers attended by 1,280 experts and agricultural scientists of the GDR. Werner Felte said that in 1983 and later considerable economic growth has to be ensured with the same, and in some areas reduced, resources. This presupposes a further increase in the standard of management and planning, the development of all creative powers of the class of cooperative farmers, workers, agricultural scientists and agricultural technologists. Felte pointed out that unjustified differences between individual enterprises regarding yields and performances have to be overcome quickly and consistently. Socialist intensification has to be implemented increasingly to crop cultivation. To this end the experience gained by peasants and new scientific findings will have to be systematically combined.

The steady increase in fertility and complete utilization of the soil are of great importance for the intensification of crop cultivation. In 1983 some 10.27 million tons of grain are to be harvested on 2.6 million hectares, and the sugar beet yield per hectare is to be at least 32.5 tons. In livestock farming, Felte said, high fattening results and milk output will have to be achieved daily with the feed-stuff available. He also referred to the need to increase the working and living conditions of cooperative farmers through increased rationalization and reequipment. Werner Felte said that scientific-technological progress is a decisive source of economic growth. It required more top achievements in research. Felte also referred to the increasingly closer ties between crop cultivators and livestock farmers in the cooperatives. This created more favorable conditions for the further development of cooperative democracy and the whole life in villages.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH REPORTED

LD260951 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The American President has delivered in Congress his customary message on the state of the union. Our correspondent Istvan Kulcsar outlines the speech:

[Kulcsar] President Reagan devoted four-fifths of his 45-minute speech to domestic and, in particular, economic issues. The state of our union is strong but our economy is troubled, Reagan admitted in his introduction. He added, though, that America is recovering, and then he listed at length his planned measures which have been made necessary to achieve a reduction in the budget deficit, which he described as the key issue of an economic recovery. Among the measures to be taken there is to be a 6-month delay in the regular adjustment of state pensions to the level of inflation, there is to be a 1-year freeze on pay for public employees, including soldiers, on social welfare and on other domestic expenditure by the state, except for food aid for people living below the poverty line, which will be substantially reduced. Reagan intends to cut military expenditure by \$15 billion over 5 years. However, that will still increase at a record rate, for instance, by 14 percent next year.

At the end of his presidential message Reagan dealt briefly with relations between his country and the USSR. He stated that the United States is ready for positive changes vis-a-vis the USSR if the latter, as he put it, will prove by actions that it respects the sovereignty of other countries. The President said that the United States insists on arms reduction talks, and on the subject of the reduction of medium-range missiles he basically repeated his proposal known as the zero-option. Reagan stressed in particular the importance of the unity of the Western allies. He expressed his conviction that in the end the United States and the USSR will strive jointly for greater security. However, as a precondition for this he insisted on the United States having an adequate deterrent force.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

LD252359 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have cabled greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his 65th birthday.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ON WORK COMPETITION SNAGS

AU191514 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Laszlo Karcagi interview: "Will Work Competition Move Out of Inertia?": Discussion With Laszlo Paszternak, Secretary of the Ironworkers Trade Union"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is work competition in a crisis?

[Answer] It is, rather, only at a low point. At any rate, what we see if we review its entire history is that the development of the movement was not even. There were years when pledges were linked to certain distinctive events or anniversaries, and the momentum of the competition perceptibly increased on those occasions. The movement attracted a stronger public interest and central and workplace organs of direction did more for organization, the moral and material stimulation of successful collectives during those periods.

Overregulation

[Question] Still, the present problems cannot be traced back to a lack of "paying attention" alone.

[Answer] In recent years, a great many changes have taken place in the economy and society that have not failed to affect work competition either. Conditions of enterprise management have changed; independence has increased. The challenges of the world market recession have confronted enterprises with new tasks, requirements concerning quality, and thrift and economy have increased very rapidly. One of the main reasons for our present problems is the fact that, in most areas, we failed to adapt ourselves flexibly to changes, and this applies also to the work competition movement. We should have relied more on the independence and initiative of workplace collectives in organizing the movement and changing its methods. Instead, rules and regulations have proliferated.

[Question] Would you cite examples of this?

[Answer] Let me begin with the moral and material stimulation of participants in the work competition. For instance, the number of enterprises, workshops, smaller or larger workplace collectives and individuals able to obtain "outstanding" titles is centrally established today. These general figures were valid when the people's economy (enterprise, factory, workshop) prospered and also when it did not. Thus, often the peculiar situation arose that, even in years that turned out badly, enterprises undergoing a crisis or not giving an adequate overall performance were distributing various titles and awards the same as when work really proceeded well. This has inevitably diminished the credibility of work competition. We have also centrally determined precisely how much money should go with each award, although there are great differences between the quantity and quality of the work done and facilities for material compensation. At the moment, a member of a Golden Wreath Brigade receives 800 forints along with the badge almost everywhere, although individuals and brigades do not have to do the same amount of work to earn this recognition. And there are factories where the payment of even 800 forints is difficult, while others could pay considerably more. Another typical example of overregulation is the system of pledges in which collectives make their pledges for an entire year and results are evaluated at the end of the year, despite the fact that workplace tasks are changing too rapidly today to permit their preprogramming a year in advance. Also, results fade a great deal in such a long time. For instance, a pledge fulfilled in February cannot be appropriately rewarded in March of next year.

[Question] These conclusions are not at all new. Complaints of overregulation have been heard for years.

[Answer] Also the trade unions have realized that the practice pursued to date must be changed. We declared repeatedly in 1980 at the 28th congress of the ironworkers trade union that the practice of work competition pledges must be changed to enable them to follow the changes of tasks as flexibly as possible. We said that material and moral recognition must be consistent with the system of material stimulation, the fulfillment of pledges and the attained results.

[Question] And what happened?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the situation has become even worse. In 1977, for instance, iron industry enterprises spent 1.0-1.5 percent of wage costs on stimulating the work competition. We would have liked this rate to rise to at least 2.5 percent by the beginning of the eighties. Instead, it has diminished considerably, ranging from 0.8-0.9 percent today. The peculiar and untenable situation has developed that, with a job for which a special bonus is set or even without such a job, one can earn more money in a few days than working people can receive for outstanding work competition successes over a whole year.

WARSAW REPORTS REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD260936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] In the State of the Union message, which was awaited with great interest, President Ronald Reagan announced drastic savings in order to decrease the budget deficit and overcome economic difficulties. Almost all state expenditures will be frozen, except for the defense budget. If by 1986 the budget deficit still amount to around \$100 billion, then taxes will be increased. So despite savings in all other sectors, expenditure on armaments will grow in the United States by 14 percent.

The President devoted relatively little space to foreign policy. He stated that the basis of the American peace strategy, as he put it, is relations with the Soviet Union. After the change in the Soviet leadership, the United States is prepared for a positive change in U.S.-Soviet relations; however, the Soviet Union, Reagan said, must show sincere intentions both in deeds and words. The guarantee of success in the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles is the unity of the Western alliance, Reagan said. The President recognized that the main support for American foreign policy will be the restoration of a strong, healthy domestic economy.

POLITBURO EXAMINES 1983 GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD252336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The Politburo examined and approved key tasks of foreign policy of the Polish Peoples Republic in 1983 at today's meeting. It was stated that the present complicated international situation -- particularly tensions created by the confrontational policy of the United States and NATO, attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena, the use of economic blackmail against Poland and propaganda aggression directed against Poland and other socialist states -- have put particularly serious tasks before Polish foreign policy this year. These tasks include the development and consolidation of cooperation with socialist states, such as the implementation of joint initiatives toward security and disarmament in Europe, as defined in the Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983; the activation of political and economic relations with developing countries; resistance to pressures and the policy of sanctions and interference in our internal affairs; dialogue towards detente; consolidation of the process of the CSCE in Europe; and successful steps in order to slow down the arms race.

The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee assessed the situation in social sciences, stressing the need to upgrade their rank and efficiency, increase creative activity of party scientific circles, and increase the role of party teaching and scientific establishments. It was stated that the development of Marxist social sciences and the proper use of their tasks are essential conditions for improved ideological activity of the party. At the same time the achievements of social sciences perform an important and indispensable role in the research process and programming the country's socioeconomic development.

The Politburo approved program and organizational provisions of the 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The Politburo assessed the socioeconomic situation in 1982, with particular emphasis on the problems of money-market equilibrium. It was stated that in the second half of the year a series of positive trends occurred in the economy: a gradual increase in industrial production, an increase in labor productivity, a halt to the decline in housing construction, and an increase of exports. It was stressed that there had been a link in many enterprises between age increases and increases in productivity. This was not, however, a general attitude. Worrysome trends also became more clear near the end of the year, including a considerable acceleration in money payments that exceeds an increase in production and supplies to the market.

In a number of enterprises the increase in remuneration blatantly exceeded the increase in production; this excessive remuneration increase -- when compared with the production level -- was to an overwhelming degree carried out by the enterprises by an independent decision. The continuation of this trend would lead to the undermining of the market equilibrium -- which was further reached with each passing month of last year -- and would threaten to throw it out of gear. It would also make it more difficult to end rationing and would promote speculation. Above all, it could undermine the policy of moderate price increases -- approved in the plan for the current year -- and of protecting the economically weakest social groups against these rises, which both the October 10th plenum of the Central Committee and the December session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic supported.

The implementation of this policy demands more effective elimination from enterprises activities of the practices that cause inflationary pay increases without a corresponding increase in production. This should be served by a consistent implementation and observance of the principles of the economic reform, together with the modifications introduced by the Council of Ministers and binding from January of this year. This is the most important task for state administration economic organizations and for managements of enterprises and other economic units.

In accordance with the government's plans, there should be an evaluation and the appropriate conclusions should be drawn regarding those managements of enterprises who, in spite of the assumptions of the reform and general social interests, allow pay raises that are unjustified by production results. There must also be a party assessment of this type of behavior.

With every month, in an increasing number of enterprises, worker self-management is renewing its activity. This year it will be a general occurrence. The Politburo warmly recognizes initiatives by self-management aimed at improving organization and efficiency and increasing production. They should contribute to overcoming the crisis and improving the social climate.

The Politburo studied the state of the government's work on the comprehensive anti-inflation program. It was recognized as essential to bring it before the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in the first quarter of 1983. An integral part of that program should be, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th plenum, a program that works on economies, general prevention of waste, income differences unjustified by work contribution and excessive enrichment. The proposals for anti-inflation measures should be discussed as widely as possible with the trade unions in work places.

The road toward gradual improvement of working people's living standards is led exclusively by increased productivity and an increase of the quality and quantity of goods and services. Lack of understanding and departure from this elementary truth threatens with disorganization and deterioration of conditions of [word indistinct] consequently deepening the difficulties in everyday life. Therefore, the activity of all links of authority should be directed this year first of all toward increased production and improvement of its quality, lowered production costs and better adaptation of production structure to needs.

The Politburo appeals to party branches and to all party members to contribute by their activity and attitude toward the realization of these important and urgent tasks.

News Conference Describes Plans

LD252222 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan. -- One [words indistinct] fundamental tasks is to develop political and legal institutions of the state.

The organization and functioning of the state administration will be further improved. While improving the work of the administration the government will pay attention to better work of offices, a press conference in the Government Press Office was told here today by the undersecretary of state in the office of the Council of Ministers, Professor Zygmunt Rybicki, who reviewed key intentions of the government for this year. At the same time forms of functioning of social and professional advisory and consultative bodies will be developed as well as the scope and making use of their opinions and suggestions in the work of the administration.

In the sphere of foreign relations, lines and key tasks of foreign policy in 1983 will be determined. It is expected that a programme of cooperation with the CMEA countries will be laid down for the years 1983-1985 and up to 1990. The government will also adopt a programme to ease the effects of Western restrictions against Poland and determine assumptions for renegotiations with the capitalist countries. Poland's participation will be also defined in the programme of the international youth year proclaimed by the U.N. for the year 1985.

In the first [words indistinct] of this year the government will also set basic lines of economic development up to 1985. The leading place in the plan of the government work for the first six months of 1983 has been taken by food issues. The programme to develop agriculture and food economy up to 1990 will be expanded. The government's attention is also centred on the housing industry.

The market situation is another item in the centre of government's interest and work. The operation of the new system of retail and supply prices will be currently assessed.

In the field of education and upbringing work will be continued on establishing a committee for national education and a social council for education and upbringing. Lines of educational policy will be laid down for the years 1983-1985.

The most urgent tasks in the field of culture consist in adjusting the principles of the functioning of units subordinated to the Ministry of Culture and Art to the tasks of the economic reform.

In the first 6-month period of this year the government will also examine the national programme to protect the natural environment for the years 1983-1985 and up to 1990.

DAILY ON PUBLICITY GIVEN WALESA'S WORK EFFORTS

LD251657 Warsaw PAP in English 1458 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan -- Yesterday's GLOS WYBRZEZA daily published a commentary on the publicity given in the West to Lech Walesa's application for a job at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. Here are excerpts quoted from today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI daily which reprinted the article:

"Lech Walesa sees to it that Western television, radio and press each day have a pretext to speak and write of him. He thus addresses letters to the shipyard saying he wants a job, stages outdoor press conferences, and throws himself on his knees in public.

"In general, hiring people for work is a dull procedure. The performance given by Walesa shows that a good stage director can make a colourful show out of the most prosaic office routine. It seems strange that it [word indistinct] occurred to any of the Western reporters trailing the candidate for a worker has been troubled by the suspicion that, perhaps, electrician Walesa is not as keen to start work as he has been saying, for he enjoys his role in the show more than applying a screwdriver."

"It seems that the game now played by the candidate for an electrician is not about this or other procedure of getting a job, but about extending for as long as it is possible the show aimed at Western press and TV.

"What matters is to make sure that the name Walesa, which has been hitting the pages of Western newspapers ever less often, continues to stay in the focus of attention of the press for another couple of days or weeks. This, and not anything else, is what apparently motivates Walesa to climb on top of his car, kneel on [words indistinct].

"It is newspaper reports published in the Polish press that the procedure of hiring workers has not always been smooth and [words indistinct]. However if all Polish workers set about getting to work the way electrician Walesa does it, would not have (?built) a single ship, or made a pair of shoes," concluded the commentator.

URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 25 JANUARY

LD251914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Today another press conference was held by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. Replying to questions he reported on the changes in leading posts in the local administration during the period between 13 December 1981 and the end of last year. During this period 889 personnel changes were made, and they included 17 percent of those occupying leading posts. Among others, 14 voivodas, 51 deputy voivodas, 34 mayors of small cities, 174 directors of departments at the voivodship level, 175 chief executive officers of cities and districts, and 258 district executive officers were replaced.

Urban's next reply related to emigration by persons who previously had been interned or of other persons who had expressed the wish to leave Poland permanently for political reasons. Jerzy Urban stated that about 90 percent of the former internees who had expressed a wish to emigrate had received a favorable decision from the authorities of our country.

Replying to further questions, the press spokesman also reported on the work of the Government Presidium. He elaborated on the statement contained in the communique from yesterday's session of the Government Presidium on emergency decisions, including those relating to the direct linking of wage increases with an increase in work productivity and production. He also touched on the question of consultation on the price rises that have been announced and will be conducted with representatives of the trade unions, among others. These consultations, he stated, will relate in particular to the general principles of prices and wages policy.

The spokesman also took up a stance with regard to questions relating to the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, and said that the issue of the visit had been discussed during the last meeting between representatives of the government and the Polish Episcopate. The Government's attitude toward this visit remains unchanged.

Emigration Statistics

LD251540 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Jan -- Because of difficulties to obtain residence visas, only an insignificant percentage of persons granted permission to emigrate by the Polish authorities, have left Poland -- Minister Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman told newsmen today at the weekly press conference for foreign correspondents accredited in Warsaw.

Between March 1, 1981, and January 20, 1983, a total of 5,165 applications for passports have been received from persons who had been interned or wanted to leave for political reasons. 4,510 positive decisions were issued, which accounts for 87.3 percent of applications. 3,339 persons took their passports, the rest changed their mind, and 1,070 persons left Poland -- said Minister Urban.

Solidarity Radio Broadcasts 'Unimportant'

NC251804 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Jan 25 (AFP) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today underplayed the importance of the broadcasts resumed last night by the clandestine Solidarity radio, calling them "amateurish" and "not likely to shake Poland to its roots." At his weekly press conference, Mr Urban said it was "easy to build a transmitter" and that the broadcast was "not important."

Radio Solidarity broadcast for five minutes last night for the first time in three months as its founder Zbigniew Romaszewski and nine others appeared before a military court here.

In Gdansk, meanwhile, the communist party's local newspaper GLOS WYBRZEZA accused former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa of violating labor laws in his conflict with the Lenin shipyards, where he is trying to return to his old job as an electrician. The Gdansk shipyards management had asked Mr Walesa to bring a certificate from his "former employer," which it considers to be Boleslaw Napieraj, the official in charge of liquidating the banned free trade union's assets. Mr Walesa refuses to recognize Mr Napieraj's authority.

GLOS WYBRZEZA commented: "If all the workers in Poland acted like the electrician Lech Walesa to get a job, we would not be able to produce a pair of shoes, let alone ships and cars."

Meanwhile, Mr Urban told newsmen that 1,070 people had left Poland for political reasons between March 1, 1982 -- when the government announced special measures allowing political dissidents and internees to leave the country -- and last Thursday. The immigrants, he said, included 300 former internees and 266 ex-officials of Solidarity.

POLICE INTERROGATE WRITERS, SEIZE MANUSCRIPTS

PM251547 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22/23 Jan 83 p 3

[Pol Mathil: "Poland, Another Intellectual Biafra"]

[Excerpt] The net is being drawn tighter in Poland. A whole series of events suggests that for the first time a group of independent intellectuals has been selected to be judged in a political trial for "crimes against the state." Poland is becoming what Aragon said about "normalized" Czechoslovakia: an "intellectual Biafra."

At 0600 hours last Friday morning four Polish writers, Wiktor Woroszyński, Marek Nowakowski, Kazimierz Orłof and Piotr Wierzbicki, were simultaneously taken away by the police and subjected to lengthy interrogations after their apartments had been searched and many manuscripts, documents, and publications confiscated. Some of them had just been released after a long period of internment. Others merely spent short periods in the camps. However, all belong to the Polish elite which is refusing to accept the regime which emerged from the 13 December coup. Being very close to Solidarity and writing for independent magazines, they had no hesitation in defying the government by having their works published by NOWA, the clandestine publishing house in Warsaw, or in the West, especially by KULTURA, a publishing house run by Polish emigres in Paris.
[sentence as published]

INTELLECTUALS DEFEND SOLIDARITY LEADERSHIP

PM251245 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Protest From Polish Intellectuals"]

[Excerpt] In Warsaw several renowned intellectuals published a statement 26 December defending the seven Solidarity leadership members arrested instead of being released with the other internees just before Christmas. That document was published by clandestine Solidarity organ TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE in its 13 January edition. The signatories, who include film producer Andrzej Wajda, think that the "charging of Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Gwiazda and Andrzej Rozplochowski -- suspected of trying to overthrow the regime by force after 375 days in internment -- is an affront to the law and to commonsense. We think it is our duty to state this publicly. There are several thousand political prisoners now in Polish prisons. From the viewpoint of morality, the law and human dignity they are all equally important to us; there is no difference between the eminent historian Karol Modzelewski and a young unknown writer sentenced to several years imprisonment for writing 'Long live Solidarity!' on a wall. Nonetheless, by charging seven members of the Solidarity national commission, the government has made a symbolic gesture which can no longer go unanswered. It is a symbol for us, too. We demand their release."

The statement was signed by Klemens Szaniawski, Andrezej Wajda, Jerzy Szacki, Andrzej Kijowski, Halina Mikolajska, Marian Brandys, Julian Strykowski, Benedykt Zientara, Barbara Grochulska, Marian Malowist, Stefan Kieniewicz, Hanna Geremek, Barbara Stanosz, Janusz Slawinski, Zofia Stefanowska, Andrezej Wyrobisz and R. Zimand.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA TRYING TO THWART POPE'S VISIT

AU251506 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21-23 Jan 83 pp 1, 13

[Commentary signed "W.S.": "Whom and What Does It Serve?"]

[Text] Western propaganda centers with Free Europe at their head have stepped up reports and commentaries on various political events par excellence which are taking place in a small number of churches throughout the country. This is a totally marginal phenomenon.

The stance of the primate of Poland and of the episcopacy conference is characterized by a feeling of basic patriotic responsibility which is in harmony with the religious-moral responsibility advocated in the church's social doctrine. Martial law has not destroyed dialogue between the church and the state and the joint church-state commission has continued its work. In his numerous speeches, the primate of Poland expressed and still expressed deep concern for priority matters: protecting human rights, saving peace among society and rebuilding mutual trust in the nation, agreement and cooperation for the common good.

The question arises: Why do Western propaganda centers say so little about what represents the basic authority of the Polish church and clutch so eagerly at what goes on on the fringe? What is more, they even arrogantly criticize representatives of the episcopacy when they adopt a completely patriotic stance. We have polemicized with such attacks by the Paris KULTURA in the columns of our paper.

These centers are not only seeking sensations. They have very precise and definite aims. We need only notice how much they care about rhetoric which gives the occurrences they are interested in greater importance. Here is an example:

In a program about Stefan Bratkowski's speech in a church outside Warsaw, Free Europe stresses that the parish priest had agreed to this speech. Immediately afterward, Free Europe tries to evaluate the status of this church to that of a "historic place": "This church has been known for a long time because of its progressive and bold measures. In the sixties, mass was introduced in this church to the accompaniment of beat music. In May 1980, a hunger strike took place for the release of political prisoners." After this sort of introduction they report on the speech of S. Bratkowski, whose key statement according to Free Europe was: "In the present situation, there is nothing left for the community but to organize opposition toward the authorities."

This is precisely what Free Europe and its overlords want, the voicing of appeals and statements like this in Polish churches.

After the meeting of Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp with Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, a joint church-state invitation for Pope John Paul II to come to Poland this year was announced. Besides having a fundamental religious meaning, this pilgrimage will fulfill an important social-moral function which is so important for the moral rebirth of the nation. The need for it is being taken into account by all positive forces in Poland in their programs of action. Nevertheless, we have to ensure that the conditions are right for it to take place. Western centers of anti-Polish subversion know well what these conditions are. That is why they are so ardently spreading what could prevent the holy father's pilgrimage to Poland.

We are jointly responsible for the coming to pass of the holy father's pilgrimage to his and our fatherland this year and we also bear a patriotic responsibility. This makes it necessary for us to be sensitive toward the above subversive and anti-Polish propaganda which is aimed against our vital interests. For we may expect the strength of this propaganda to constantly increase and for it to resort to new measures and methods. We will effectively unmask these before our community as we have done up to now. We will certainly not avoid a struggle, but let us at least not give arms to the opponent through the carelessness and irresponsibility of some people and groups of people.

LE FIGARO ON POLISH CHURCH LEADER'S MESSAGE

PM251327 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22/23 Jan 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Firm Statement by Church"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp has just stated in a sermon that moderation in form and methods should not be confused with weakness on principles.

Indeed the primate, who will receive a cardinal's hat on 2 February, discussed the "blessing" which the "Polish nation has received. They include: "A strong link with the church which cannot be broken, and a love of freedom." Of course freedom has limits, too, namely the common good, but "the recent period" has precisely "released in the Polish nation a special impulse for the creation of the common good, the choice of a social life worthy of man." It is impossible "not to take account of that impulse."

However, we are now observing in Poland "cases, which are by no means isolated, in which human dignity is trampled underfoot." For instance, pressure is being exerted in many enterprises to stifle men who try to denounce evil. The tendency is again emerging to ignore fundamental human needs. And Msgr Glemp concluded: "We do not want a fight, but justice which takes account of the individual's freedom and the freedom to talk about negative phenomena. This nation wants freedom and wants the common good of the homeland to be respected."

In another sphere the primate's wishes have just been heeded on an important question. The clandestine newspaper TYGODNIK WOJENNY for 20 January publishes a Solidarity stage and film actors' communique stating that the latter abandoned their boycott of television and radio as from Christmas.

The tone adopted by the primate in his latest sermon is obviously not likely to please the authorities. Moreover, Politburo member Czyrek has just made a speech in which he recalls -- while welcoming the fact that the church and the government have been wise enough to "avoid confrontation" -- that respect for religious freedom must be accompanied by respect for "the principle of the state's secular nature." Everybody knows what that means.

Nonetheless, it is true that the joint church-state commission, which has just held a meeting, continued preparations for the pope's visit. The Episcopate presented a draft program which makes provision for the holy father to visit Krakow, Czestochowa, Warsaw and a city in the "western area" recovered after the war. The government requested time to consider this before giving a final decision. Furthermore, some circles are not very favorable to the visit; these are, of course, the party "hardliners," but also some church officials who are beginning to doubt the appropriateness of this visit in the present circumstances. But for the time being preparations are going ahead as normal.

DAILY DENIES POLAND RESENTS WESTERN JOURNALISTS

AU201220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15/16 Jan 83 p 8

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "Poland -- a Closed Country"]

[Text] Most Western journalists have given huge publicity to several decisions made by the Polish authorities recently. Two of these decisions are: the decision not to renew the accreditation of Kevin Rolane, a correspondent from the English BBC, and the decision to expel R.E. Gruber, a representative of UPI, from Poland. A third decision concerns the employment status of Polish citizens who are employed by Western correspondents; over a dozen of these citizens have not received the necessary permission to continue working for foreign institutions.

All reports on this subject are really part of a wider thesis which is meant to present Poland as a country that is closing its borders and hindering the free flow of information. In the cases which have served to illustrate the above thesis, I have no other arguments to put forward besides the ones which have already been presented. I can only repeat that in the case of the BBC correspondent, this broadcasting organization had made a program which presented an exceptionally one-sided picture of martial law, whereas in the case of the UPI representative, she had been accused of activity which exceeds the powers of correspondents accredited in Poland.

As far as the Polish fellow employees are concerned, the authorities believe that some of them exceed their purely technical functions by performing helpful services to a series of agencies, newspapers, and television stations, activity which only accredited correspondents are entitled to perform.

I believe that everyone naturally has the right to regard the decisions made by the authorities as unjustified. However, even when making such a judgment, one cannot treat the abovementioned cases as a basic criterion, or even the only criterion, behind the question: Has Poland been inclined to close its borders to Western journalists since martial law?

I was told in the Government Press Office that almost 400 Western journalists received temporary Polish visas during the period 13 December 1981 to May 1982 alone. I do not know the figures for the entire year, but one can assume that a further liberalization occurred in this sphere in the second half of 1982. However, in the case of permanent correspondents, their number rose to the unprecedented figure of 120 during the year of martial law, more than ever before. Western agencies, broadcasting stations and newspapers have about 70 accredited journalists between them. For example, American mass media are represented by 19 correspondents.

Notice that the authorities could be stricter in theory. Nevertheless, they have chosen to retain open borders, even though the existing state of affairs has meant of course that fewer temporary visits are being made than before martial law. It is not remarkable that such an open border attitude has been retained despite the often discouraging results of such an attitude?

Two days ago we printed a short review of an essay published by INTERPRESS called "A Panopticum of Nonsense." This essay recalled such data as the allegation that at least 50,000 people were arrested and deported soon after the introduction of martial law, that people were killed of whom many, it turns out, are alive today, and that A. Wajda is to face a court because of his films. How is it that no Western agency and no Western newspaper considers it right to criticize its own earlier information? And another question: Can the conditions on the reporting on events in Poland which the authorities are currently stipulating be regarded as totally irrational and dictated solely by the aim to restrict Western journalists' freedom of action?

Let me recall that Western journalists were also free to go everywhere while martial law conditions were in force. They could go wherever strikes and street disturbances were expected. They had full access to the illegal press. They also met representatives of the underground. If the authorities reacted to the biased nature of these sources of information, then they usually made warnings or statements, but took no administrative measures. The number of accredited correspondents that there are is the best proof that the measures which are being taken at present are unusual and atypical.

One can say more. The policy of the authorities is not restricted to retaining open borders. It has systematically and consistently presented our interests. Unable to prevent this, Free Europe is trying to discredit the authorities, saying that during their interviews with the Western press representatives of the authorities try only to paint a rosy picture of the reality in Poland.

Such a stance by the authorities is only presented in brief reports which have been simplified and specially prepared by the editorial staff of the Munich radio station. Every interview given by General W. Jaruzelski or Deputy Premier M. Rakowski to the Western press speaks about the exceeding complexity of the road to agreement, about the misfortunes which have been noted alongside achievements, about the economic difficulties, and especially about the marked drop in the standard of living. Other government representatives express themselves with similar realism and openness. Was one of these representatives too optimistic when he told a representative of the Paris weekly LE POINT: "It is true that the community does not approve of us the way we would like it to, but it is behaving normally. It is the business of the authorities to regain confidence."

The press is only a part of the story. The aim to preserve Poland as a country with open borders and as a country respecting international dialogue is finding expression everywhere -- at the United Nations, during the Madrid talks, and in specialized organizations such as the ILO.

During the recent talks by the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, firm emphasis was laid on the fact that the tasks facing our foreign service are growing in the face of the present international situation and of the attempts to isolate Poland. The coordination of these tasks by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is meant to help develop dialogue and cooperation in all spheres, both in the political and the economic arena.

Everyone who ignores these facts, referring solely to incidents, simplifies the picture of Poland in 1983. Our national interests are consistently aimed at the cause of an open Poland -- and these interests are decisive.

COMPARISONS OF PZPR-ZSL REPORT, MALINOWSKI SPEECH

PZPR-ZSL Agricultural Report

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDA in Polish on 21 January carries on page 3 and 4 the PZPR-ZSL report on agriculture issued at the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum in Warsaw on 20 January. A comparison with the Warsaw Domestic Service item published in the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on 21 January, pages G 2-G 18, permits the following corrections and additions:

Page 5, paragraph 3, line 3: "...to the state, calculated in units of area and in the conditions and social cost of production.

"Equal right of..."

Page 5, paragraph 6, line 1: "...if every step made by every group of ours in districts, rural parishes and supplies departments and organizations is correct, and if our every step is carefully checked from this point of view, then we will win the peasants' trust. Only then will be able to go further. Now we should help the peasant and give him advice. This will not be the order of a commander, but the advice of a comrade. Then the peasant will be totally on our side. (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol. 3, "Ksiazka I Wiedza", Warsaw, 1978, page 704.)

"Though they were..."

Page G 8, paragraph 4, line 1: "Last year we had 11.9 million cattle, including..."

Malinowski Speech Corrections

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 22/23 January carries on page 3 the text of Roman Malinowski's speech at the 21 January Warsaw PZPR-ZSL joint plenum on agriculture. Comparison with the Warsaw Domestic Television Service item published in the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on 24 January, pages G 2-G 9, permits the following corrections:

Page 6, paragraph 6, line 7: "...of the agricultural toil in the production..."

Page 7, paragraph 1, line 9: "...advisory service of WOPR [expansion unidentified], the food industries..."

Page 7, paragraph 1, line 11: "...organizations and the water supply committee in concert with..."

Page G 8, paragraph 3, line 2: "...food economy until 1990. And this discussion..."

SIHANOUK ATTENDANCE AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT FAVORED

BK251145 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 25 (AFP) -- Yugoslavia will support Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian Coalition Government, to attend the non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi in March, Yugoslav ambassador to Indonesia, Miodrag Trajkovic, said today.

"We are opposed to an intervention by a country on another country's internal affairs and therefore we support Prince Sihanouk to address the summit meeting," the ambassador told a news conference. He said he believed the summit would be discussed by President Suharto and Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic when the latter pays a four-day state visit to Indonesia starting on February 1. "We hope the New Delhi summit would provide fresh incentives for the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and all forms of domination and for new, democratic and more just relations in the world and for a new international economic order," he said. The ambassador said Yugoslavia expected the New Delhi summit to be a conference of continuity and of fresh actions.

Mr. Trajkovic said he had high hopes that the visit of President Stambolic would deepen the "traditional and long-time friendship between Indonesia and Yugoslavia."

He dismissed suggestions that the Non-Aligned Movement was no longer necessary at the present time. "It is not true, as I believe that non-aligned will greatly contribute to the solution of world problems," he said.

Asked if he thought Yugoslavia belonged to the developed or developing countries, he said "it is a bit awkward to say but I would think that Yugoslavia is a developing country but it is a bit more advanced than most developing states."

STAMBOLIC TO VISIT INDONESIA IN FEBRUARY

BK251141 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic is scheduled to visit Indonesia in February. Yugoslav ambassador to Indonesia, Miodrag Trajkovic disclosed this in a press conference at the Department of Information in Jakarta, in the presence of Sukarno, the director of press guidance and graphic arts.

He said that President Stambolic's visit next month is for the enhancement of economic and political relations between Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

On the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi in March, Miodrag Trajkovic said that the Yugoslav president's visit to Indonesia was very opportune regarding the conference. He said the summit conference in New Delhi would be one of the main topics of discussion between President Suharto and President Peter Stambolic in Jakarta next month.

Questioned on the Yugoslav attitude toward the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, led by Norodom Sihanouk, Miodrag Trajkovic said that the question could be directed to the Yugoslav president on his arrival in Jakarta next month.

STAMBOLIC SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

LD261105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency, has sent Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes on his birthday.

MORE ON ECONOMIC COMMISSION TALKS WITH BULGARIA

AU251350 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 83 p 7

[Text] Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and president of the Bulgarian side of the commission, have begun talks in Belgrade. The talks touched especially on the possibilities for expanding long term production cooperation, specialization and other forms of industrial cooperation, as well as on small-scale border trade.

MOJSOV RECEIVES PRC'S HE YING AT CONSULTATIONS

LD251421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Tuesday, received Counsellor at the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China He Ying, who is leading a delegation to the political consultations between the Yugoslav and Chinese Foreign Ministries.

Mojsov informed He Ying about Yugoslavia's views on the most current international questions and on the promotion of relations between the two countries.

The two countries' readiness was jointly noted for their relations in the immediate future to be developed and advanced as much as possible and cooperation expanded in all domains.

'MISINFORMATION' ABOUT WINTER OLYMPICS REFUTED

LD251614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Organization Committee of the 14th Winter Olympic Games and president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, spoke last night at a meeting of the city committee of the Sarajevo League of Communists on the preparations for an organization of "the white olympics." He said that about 90 percent of all Olympic sporting facilities have been completed and that even those things that had not been initially planned for will be completed this year. The shortcomings that will be experienced during this season will be eliminated. The area around the sporting facilities will be landscaped, two Olympic villages will be built and the decision setting up the organization of associated labor to be entrusted with maintenance and use of the sporting facilities that have been built will be made.

Mikulic stressed that the world press is paying us great tributes and compliments for everything that has been done and the way in which it has been done and the working people of Bosnia-Herzegovina are giving the broadest possible and massive support -- which the present donating action [akcije donatorstva] clearly shows. However, individuals have disseminated and continue to spread various kinds of misinformation and lies, especially allegations that resources have been squandered or have disappeared within the Olympic committee; that the sporting facilities that have been built will not properly serve their intended purpose; that the fate of these facilities were not built according to design; that the sporting facilities were designed by foreign engineers instead of our own -- for example, this is said about the bobsled track; that we are importing irrationally and are importing only the equipment not made in our country; and that we will have to place our net foreign currency income, which will be almost \$30 million after covering our expenses for imports, not counting foreign currency income from tourists, at the disposal of the banks that gave us credit.

These intrigues, said Mikulic, are most frequently invented by those people who thought that [words indistinct] that these taps have been turned off, they slander us and disseminate various falsehoods. What is involved is also professional ill will towards designers of individual sporting facilities and the people who work in the Olympic committee, work organizations and specialized services. However, what is at stake is also political speculations by antiself-management and anticommunist quarters in the country and abroad. For example, these quarters in the country spread rumors that the Olympic games are "a Bosnian graveyard," use "medieval enforced and unpaid labor," are "a stupidity that will cost us dearly" and have brought about "a split among the republics" and "disruption in intranational relations."

This has also been said in an article published in NOVA HRVATSKA, a paper published by Ustasha emigres, under the title 'Jugo-Policy Is Stronger Than Reason,' which says that "the 1984 Winter Olympic Games are the latest source of nationalism in Yugoslavia." This identity in construing political speculations is not surprising: It confirms that anticommunist quarters in the country have links with fascist emigration and other reactionary centers abroad. What will these renegades say now that agreement has been reached on the social accord?

We did not entertain the illusion that this big and important project could be realized without its being surrounded by intrigues and speculation. However, we must ask ourselves why is there no reaction to it and why we have been advised not to pay attention to it, because only a handful of idlers and loafers and others of their ilk are involved in it. A few days ago, I said that we knew that this was done by good-for-nothing people and that we did not know why upright people were silent! It is a known fact that a lie repeated 10 times, if not unmasked, may be accepted as truth.

We know, Mikulic went on to say, that in recent years many untruths, semitruths, slanders and dirty lies have been spread about Tito, our revolution and its ethics, the leaderships and individuals in them, the LCY and I don't know what else. This has become one of the main forms of activity of anticommunist forces, which are trying first to separate the leaderships and then the LCY as a whole from the working class and the people in an attempt to bring down the constitutional system and take over power. In these efforts they falsify historic facts. Under the garb of the so-called taboos, they are trying to devalue the results of the revolution and the role and image of the leader of the revolution by bringing up the questions of our federal setup, relations in the federation and between our nations and nationalities and the role and responsibility of republics and provinces for their development and the development of our Yugoslav community. They foment chauvinist hatred and write pamphlets and quasiliterature, which they then proceed to proclaim as supreme achievements in literature and in sociological and political literature. They even organize the distribution of such texts in market places, etc. In the late sixties and early seventies the nationalists used the same methods. May I remind you that books by Peter Segedin and Jovan Zubovic, texts by Zlatko Tomicic in 'Hrvatski Kulturni List' and Blaskovic in 'KOLO' magazine and works by other nationalists, who were trying to wreck brotherhood and unity of the peoples in Bosnia-Hercegovina and proclaim our republic an artificial entity and a territory belonging to someone else instead of the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina, appeared at that time.

At that time, said Mikulic, anticommunist quarters were trying to bring about fratricide and political upheavals in Bosnia and Hercegovina, and they are trying to do that now as well.

This is why even now the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is referred to as a special creation, which, they say, can only be a homeland of the people born there, but not a state and self-management community equal to others. This is why the question of the national characteristics of the Muslims is being brought up again. In fact, this expresses the hegemonist pretensions on Bosnia-Herzegovina and its peoples just as existed at the beginning of the seventies.

We should not entertain the illusion that the nationalists and other anticommunists will steer clear "of this bad business." On the contrary, we must unmask and resolutely frustrate their activity against our brotherhood, unity, equality of nations and nationalities, federal system, socialism, self-management and policy of nonalignment through organized and persistent political activity by Communists and other progressive people. We discussed this and adopted appropriate conclusions at a joint session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the republic's Presidency a few days ago, Branko Mikulic said.

BORBA NOTES 'CONSENSUS' ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

AU251402 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Slobodan Vukmirovic commentary: "Truth Without Hesitation"]

[Excerpts] The "black list" of figures with which the year 1983 was "painted" even before it began should continue to be carefully pondered in our country at all levels and every day. For, to say the least, the list is so unique that many other governments or premiers in the world, regardless of the geopolitical or ideological meridians of their work, have good reasons to admire and, even more, to envy our government and its President Milka Planinc for it.

After all, can you imagine, for instance, a premier somewhere in Western Europe who, in the most hopeless economic situation, would tell his nation: Yes, it is true, the real standard of living has declined in recent years but it will decline even more this year.

What is the source of this "privilege" of our Federal Executive Council and its President Planinc?

Despite all the inconsistencies in its implementation, self-management has become a part of an enormous majority of Yugoslavs.

In the crisis which is predominantly financial and economic but which is sufficiently deep to objectively become a catalyst of a social and even political crisis, the reaction of the average Yugoslav self-manager to the "black list" of figures for 1983 has very nearly amounted to applause. The average Yugoslav self-manager accepts the list as "turning a page" on the past squandering and spending without the proper financial backing and in excess of what has been earned, and in this connection he makes his fully justified judgment that those mostly responsible for this situation were beyond the reach of his self-managing scheme.

This present evident and real consensus of the Yugoslavs regarding the truth about the crisis and the behavior in it represents an additional historical responsibility for the subjective forces of the revolution and primarily for the LCY. Should the LCY fail in identifying and struggling against the promoters of what is nonsocialist among us and against the advocates of economic or political alignment and of negotiation of brotherhood, unity and self-management, all the advantages held by the institutions of our state in seeking the ways to overcome the economic crisis will melt away.

YPA MEETING VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD260330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the most responsible political and party workers of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) on the basic directions of socioeconomic development and the functioning of self-management in conditions of implementing the economic stabilization policy was held in the Belgrade YPA club today. It was organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The meeting, which was run by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, discussed in particular the long-term economic stabilization program and its significance in overcoming disturbances in social production trends, and the essential tasks arising out of the resolution on socioeconomic development in 1983. Kiro Gligorov, member of the Council of the Federation, and Borispav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about these matters. Dr Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, acquainted those taking part in the meeting with topical ideological problems in the sphere of culture and information.

Speaking at the consultative meeting, Gen Daljevic emphasized that significant results are being achieved in the YPA in implementing the economic stabilization policy. According to Gen Daljevic, members of the Army understand that stabilization is a priority social task and are ready to carry out their share of obligations in this sphere. Therefore, the aim of this meeting was also to contribute to equipping the exponents of political work in the YPA for the organization of a detailed study of this area with soldiers and officers and for the direct orientation of future practical action in units and institutions.

The Army must constantly be kept in touch with events through even more intensive political work, especially through early information and improved implementation of the political education program. The problems with which our society is confronted must be realistically pointed out as well as the conviction that only through maximum reliance on our own efforts and better work can we emerge united from the difficulties with which we are confronted. In the past, Daljevic said, we have overcome even more difficult situations successfully, and so we should not lose our perspective and give into speculation and the enemy's propagandistic theses that we are in a hopeless position. Every member of the Army must contribute the maximum to the realization of the stabilization policy. This must be done, above all, through conscientious and responsible work and constant promoting of the organization and productivity of work. They should also ensure an extremely thrifty attitude in disposing of social resources. There must also be an insistence on the demand for economic and rational business activity to be incorporated into all aspects of management, command, combat training, education and general life and work. The extent to which this is done, Gen Daljevic emphasized, must in the future be the essential criterion for assessing general activity in every specific environment.

Major General Nikola Cubra spoke about the results achieved in and some specific tasks relating to the continued realization of the economic stabilization policy in the YPA.

COMMISSION VIEWS PROBLEMS OF WORKERS ABROAD

AU211819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 83 p 4

[V.N. Dzafo report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Jan -- The current socioeconomic and political situation in the West European countries where our workers are employed, negatively affects our social work and our teaching and educational work among them.

About 40,000 workers are expected to return to our country this year, but it is questionable whether their children will also return. For, there are increasing efforts in these countries to give an assimilative character to the process of integration of foreign workers. That is why teaching and education work must not only adapt to these processes, but also to the new conditions, and it must substantially enrich its strategy and its direct practical activity. We should not forget that what is at stake are more than 200,000 of our children and young people abroad, Dr Boro Petkovski said in the introductory report at today's session of the Commission for Teaching and Education of SFRY Citizens Abroad. The agenda of the session was a summary of the discussion about the report on implementing the social accord on organizing and educating SFRY citizens working abroad in 1981, held at the working bodies of the Federal Chamber and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FOREIGN RELATIONS REVIEWED

AU221437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 83 p 6

[F. Nikocec report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jan -- Yugoslavia, and thus undoubtedly Bosnia-Herzegovina also, has good relations with all neighboring countries and should further develop them. This was the opening assessment made in today's discussion about the relations between the SFRY and the neighboring countries and the role Bosnia-Herzegovina plays in cooperation with the neighbors. This discussion was held at the joint session of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation With Workers and Progressive Movements Abroad of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee and the Commission for Relations with Foreign Countries of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Milenko Ostojic presided over the session.

It was stated in the debate that Bosnia-Herzegovina insufficiently participates in the economic, cultural and other kinds of cooperation with neighboring countries and that its overall participation in this exchange is not in proportion with the economic strength of the republic. One of the reasons for the insufficient cooperation may be the insufficient number of Bosnia-Herzegovina's diplomatic-consular representatives and economic missions in neighboring countries. Such a situation is untenable. All republics and provinces are equally responsible for the relations with foreign countries and thus also with neighboring countries. These relations must be realized on the basis of the reciprocity of the entire country and by no means separately -- through the relations of a republic or a province with one of the neighboring countries.

Miroslav Zotovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, informed the participants in this meeting about current questions in relations between Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries. Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also participated in the work of the meeting. Safet Serifovic, republican secretary for relations with foreign countries, and Hakiija Muftic, president of the Republican Economic Chamber, spoke on the concrete possibilities of the relations with neighboring countries from the standpoint of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly and Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency will be informed of the conclusions of this meeting.

DAILY CARRIES 'EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY' ON ALBANIA

AU251333 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 83 p 8

[First installment of Bozidar Milosevic report entitled "Testimony by Witness of Tragic Albanian Reality: Testing 'Firing Positions'" on interview with Nafija Husic, wife of Dzermal Husic, former Yugoslav "diplomatic representative in Tirana," in Bar -- date not given]

[Excerpts] More Than 4 Years in Albania

Nafija Husci, together with her husband Dzermal, arrived in Albania toward the end of May 1977 and returned to Yugoslavia in December 1981. Prior to his appointment as economic counselor to our embassy in Tirana, Dzermal Husic was president of the Bar Communal SAWP Conference. Following his return from Albania, he was appointed deputy general director of the Bar Primorka juice factory.

Dzermal and Nafija Husic have two sons who are students: Ilir (age 29) and Oliver (age 24).

"I personally experienced how incredible the fabrications by the Albanian police can be: They accused me of having placed an explosive in the Yugoslav Embassy building. I experienced nothing bad because of that but I felt uncomfortable and even frightened. It occurred to me: If they so shamelessly slander me, a foreign citizen, how easily must they then accuse their own subjects," said Nafija Husic. The contemporary situation in Albania in the light of the latest events was the topic of our conversation. We wanted to hear the testimony of an eyewitness.

[Question] "Does the average Albanian believe such accusations?"

[Answer] "The average Albanian keeps silent. This is apparently interpreted as a confirmation of his belief.... He keeps silent because woe betide anyone who dares to speak out! The contemporary Albanians live among the 'firing positions.' More cement has been used for the construction of these bunkers than for housing construction. It is claimed that the fire from these bunkers could cover every square meter of the country (Albania covers a total of 28,746 square kilometers). This is proudly pointed out by the Albanian leaders. The 'firing positions' guarantee security for the population and 'can annihilate any enemy.'"

Story About Donkey and Designers

[Question] "How is the reliability of the 'points of fire' tested?"

[Answer] "Simply. They are subjected to air bombing and artillery fire when various animals are in them. The animals usually survive, the ideologists of the bunker defense claim, and point out that an accident only happened once. A donkey suffered a fractured leg during the bombing. However, nothing is said about the other way of testing the 'firing positions,' that is, about the fact that the designers and builders of bunkers are also put into them during the testing of their resistance. This is rumored only unofficially.

"Defense is taken into consideration also in housing construction. Therefore many houses have window embrasures."

How do the young Albanians live? Oliver and Ilir Husic, sons of Nafija Husic, helped us learn something about that.

A purge is beginning again. The young people, too, are not spared that.

The largest number of young people and their professors suffered 6 years ago when they "dared" to make certain demands, when they demanded certain school reforms and pointed out that the party was insufficiently sensitive to the needs of the young people. After that, hundreds of young people found themselves in camps.

"Can one then be surprised that the young Albanians are frightened and distrusting," says student Oliver, who often visited his parents in Tirana. Ilir, who has completed his studies of economics, agrees. They have many friends among young Albanians but, when they speak about them, they avoid mentioning their names.

The young people in Tirana most frequently meet on the boulevard. The strolling begins at dusk. However, it is impossible to see any young man and girl embracing each other. Movie theaters are also well frequented. The films shown are mainly the French and Italian films of the sixties. But it is hard to recognize them. Censorship is rigorous.

No One Trusts Anyone

We talked once again about the proverbial mistrust of the contemporary Albanian, the mistrust that is primarily caused by the circumstances under which he lives.

"If you call a service for home repairs, two persons are always sent by the service," Nafija Husic says. "Two women come to clean the house. Perhaps this happens only to foreigners. If a foreigner calls a taxi, the taxi comes with a driver and another passenger. The diplomats are subject to special control. So are members of their families. A policeman is always nearby."

ZENICA LC PUNISHES ALL MEMBERS OF COLLECTIVE

LD251352 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Because of the proven lapses and shortcomings in production and work safety at Raspotocje mine and because of the noncritical and opportunist behavior of a majority of League of Communist members in this collective, the Zenica League of Communists Municipal Committee has announced new, and confirmed previous measures of ideopolitical responsibility for all 45 members of the League of Communists in this prominent pit of the Zenica brown coal mine. Nine members have been expelled from the League of Communists, four have received the final warning prior to expulsion, warnings have been addressed to nine members, and all others have received comradely criticism.